Carolina Itandi

VOLUME XIV.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1847.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD is published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. In no instance will the paper be sent, unless the money for the same shall accompany the order. Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for

all sums will be promptly transmitted. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in pro-portion. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who

advertise by the year. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Raleigh, December 2, 1847. SIR: I send you herewith, the Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts, made according to Law. for the year ending 31st of October last, and request that you print two hundred and fifty copies thereof, and deliver the same at this Office, for the next Genal Assembly; and, that the Editors of the Raleigh

Register and N. C. Standard will give it one inser-

tion in their respective papers.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, WILL: A. GRAHAM.

W. R. GALES, Esq. COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., December 1st, 1847.

Sin: In obedience to an Act of the General 'As mbly of North Carolina, passed at the Session of 1836 & '37, entitled "An Act concerning the Comptroller's Office." I have the honor to hand you herewith, a Report, exhibiting the Receipts and Disbursements at the Public Treasury of North Carolina. from the 1st day of November, 1846, to the 31st day of October, 1847, both days inclusive. I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant, WM. F. COLLINS, Comp. His Exe'v. W. A. GRAHAM, Gov. N. C. CHARLES L. HINTON, Treasurer of the Literary Fund, in ac't with President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

Nov. 1. To balance due President and Directors of the Literary Fund on the 1st day of Nov. 1846, Cash received as Entries of vacant lands, during this month, Cash received of T. H. Wright, Cashier of Bank of Cape Fear, at Wilmington, dividend of 3 per cent declared on Shares held in said Bank of Cape Fear, by the President and Directors of the

Literary Fund, Dec. 1. Cash received as entries of vacant lands this month, Cash received as principal on loans made by the Literary Board, Cash as interest on loans by the Literary Board, Cash received of Gov. Graham, Prest.

Ex Officio of the Literary Board, being am't rec'd from the county of Chatham on account of Deaf and Dumb School, 847, Jan. Cash received as entries of vacant lands this month, Cash rec'd of Gov. Graham, President

Ex Officio of Literary Baard, being principal on Bonds of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., held by the Literary Cash rec'd Charles Dewey, Cashier, being a dividend on Stock held in said Bank by the President and Directors

of Literary Fund, Cash rec'd of Gov. Graham, Prest. Ex Officio of the Literary Board, as interest on Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co. endorsed by the State, and held by the Lit. Board, Cash rec'd Gov. Graham, Pres. ex off.

of Lit. B'd being interest collected on Bonds of Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Co. held by Lit. B'd, Cash rec'd Gov. Graham, Pres. ex off. of Lit. B'd being am't rec'd of the Counties of Guilford and Davidson, in support of Deaf and Dumb School,

Feb'y. Cash rec'd entries vacant lands this month, March. Cash rec'd entries vacant lands Cash re'd George McNeill, being divi-

vidend No. 26, of 1 per cent. declared on 650 Shares of Stock held in the Cape Fear Navigation Co. by the President and Directors of the Literary ash rec'd Andrew Joyner, President Roanoke Nav. Co. being dividend No. 15 on 500 Shares of Stock held in said

Co. by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, April. Cash rec'd entries of vacant land this month, May. Cash rec'd entries of vacant land this month. Cash re'd Wm. H. Jones, being a divi-dend of 3 per cent. declared on 5332

shares of Stock held in Bank of Cape Fear, by President and Directors of Literary Fund, June. Cash rec'd entries of vacant land this month, July. Cash rec'd entries of vacant land this month.

Cash received A. H. Shuford, Sheriff of Catawba County, being a tax collected on Retailers of Spirits, ash rec'd Gov. Graham, Pres. ex off. Literary Board, being am't p'd over to the Lit. B'd by the Counties of Martin, Rowan and Hyde, for Deaf and Dumb

School, Cash rec'd Gov. Graham, Prest. ex off. Literary Board as principal on Bonds due said Board, Cash rec'd Gov. Graham, Prest. Ex Officio of Literary Board as interest collected on Bonds due the said Board, Cash rec'd of Charles Dewey, Cashier, of the Bank of the State, being dividend 24 of 41 per cent. declared on 5027 shares of Stock held in said Bank

by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund. Aug. Cash rec'd on entries of vacant lands this month, ash rec'd for Tavern Tax from Sheriffs, being a tax collected on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,

ept. Cash rec'd as entries of vacant lands this month, ash ree'd for Tavern Tax, from Sheriffs, this month, being am't. collected on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, ash rec'd of Gov. Graham, Prest. Ex Officio of Literary Board, as interest collected on Bonds of the Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Co. held by Literary Board and endorsed by the State, 4050 00 ash rec'd of Gov. Graham, President Ex Officio of Literary Board, as inte-

rest on loan by Literary Board, Cash rec'd of Gov. Graham, Prest. Ex Off. of Literary Board, being amount paid by Orange County for the support of the Deaf and Dumb, Cash rec'd of Gov. Graham, President Ex Off. of Literary Board, being am't paid by Davidson County for the support of the Deaf and Dumb School, Oct. Cash rec'd for entries of vacant land this month, Auctioneers, being am't paid by them as duty on sales at Auction, Cash rec'd of Gov. Graham, President Ex Off. of Literary Board, being interest paid on Bonds of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co endorsed by the State, 4,644 00 Total amount,

1847, Nov. 1. To balance due the President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina, on the 1st day of November, 1847, one hundred and forty-three thousand and forty-five dollars and twenty-\$ 143,045 29 nine cents, RECAPITULATION.

The following shows the Receipts into the Literary Fund from 1st Nov. 1846, to 31st Oct. 1847, inclusive, viz: Balance due Literary Fund, 1st Nov. \$127,319 63 1846, 9,449 98 Entries of Vacant Land, Bank Dividends-Bank Cape Fear, 31,932 00 41,472 75 Do. do. Bank of the State, Interest on Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co. do. Bonds. 8,500 00 Principal, Interest on Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. 8,160 00 Bonds, Principal on Loans by Literary Board, 6,139 50 1,054 01 Interest do. Tavern Tax received of Sheriffs, Navigation Dividends-Cape Fear, 2,025 00 Fund for Education of Deaf and Dumb, 908 75

Auction Tax.

3,352 71

4,139 50

150 00

1053 05

20,108 00

145 00

1,375 00

15,966 00

Beaufort,

\$249,876 10 CR. Nov. By Cash paid the following Counties for Common Schools, viz: Greene County. Northampton, 904 84 1099 41 Anson, 579 00 Bertie, Wilkes, Spring div. 1846, 675 00 937 17 Stanly, Johnston. 780 74 Iredell, 1203 51 1008 29 Caswell. Brunswick. 799 21 Wayne, 881 17 Randolph. 1044 73 523 34 Perquimons, Orange, 1830 24 545 67 912 75 New Hanover, 642 00 Nash, 627 89 Moore. McDowell 395 24 Macon, 400 68 240 63 Lincoln 520 13 Lenoir, 323 97 473 11 Hyde, Hertford, 523 20 1300 58 Granville 297 49 Columbus, 711 80 Cabarrus, 561 39 Cherokee, 283 84 815 08 Buncombe, Bladen,

Cash paid Weston R. Gales, for printing done by order of the Literary Board, publishing Spring distribution of Common Schools, and also for full Table of Fall Distribution, Cash paid Editor of the Highland Messenger, publishing Fall dividend of the Literary Board, Common Schools, Cash paid Editor of Highland Messenger, advertising Fall dividend of Literary Board, concerning Common Schools, Dec. Paid the following Counties for Common Schools, viz: Surry County, Fall div. 1,218 87 Richmond, 624 24 469 07 Henderson, Spring 302 00 Caldwell, 306 00 Fall 424 26 616 78 Ashe, Bertie, 804 81 513 08 Carteret. 1,197 42 Chatham, 443 68 Chowan, 496 66 Currituck, 568 91

452 00

Lincoln, Spring div '46, 1245 00 26,222 91

Gates, 372 00 Spring div. Edgecomb, 6,979 80 809 91 16,147 59 Pitt, By Paid William D. Cook, part of his compensation as Teacher of the Deaf and Dumb, 1847. Jan. Paid Members of the Literary Board compensation from Oct. 3, 1846, to Jan. 6, Paid Editor of Newbernian for advertising distribution of Com-193 50 mon School Fund,

By Paid the following Counties for Common Schools: Yancy County, 497 22 Robeson, Spring 1846, 928 00 Stokes, 1288 44 1104 26 Rutherford, 563 00 300 00 1845, 781 99 Montgomery, 1846, 430 81 411 96 Haywood, 2,000 00 1153 23 Davidson, Spring Fall 830 00 Davie, 578 61 25 33 416 00 Spring Fall 863 13 Catawba, 424 07 Camden, 306 00 11,391 17 Spring Feb. Tyrrell County, Spring '46, 251 00 **4 711 00** Rockingham,

" 986 24 Fall 21,354 75 M'ch. Mecklenburg County, Fall Dividend, 1846, William D. Cook being in full for 23 State Pupils in Deaf and Dumb School Ap'l. Floral College on loan by the Literary Board as per Resolution of the 490 35 General Assembly, The following Counties for Common Schools: 3,021 40 Halifax County, 1111 56 1317 00 Orange, " 818 38 Warren, Expenses of the Literary Board, up to 1st

April 1847, Major Jno. Clark, repairs of Bridges and

W. R. Gales, being balance paid by him

Road on Pungo River and Swamp

on Bridge and other accounts in Hyde W. R. Gales, being for expenses of the Literary Board, in attending sale of Swamp Lands Thomas J. Lemay, printing done by or-

der of the Literary Board, Cash paid the following Counties for Common Schools: Anson County, Beaufort " 637 00 Cleaveland " Cumberl'd " Franklin " 541 00 Granville " 937 00 Greene " Guilford "

1107 00 May Hyde Johnston . " Randolph " Bladen Burke 527 71 Cabarrus " Spring 1847 513 00 Carteret " Edgecomb " 778 00 Haywood " Lenoir 375 00 Martin " McDowell " Meek'burg " - " 462 00 Pasqu'tank " " Wake " 1095 00 New Hanover " 658 00

Washington " June. W. W. Hayman, for surveying Turnpike Road from Long Ridge to Pungo Lake, on the Lands belonging to the State, by directions of the Literary Board, Thomas J. Broughton & Son, advertis-ing sale of Public Lands, 37 50 H. Dimmock advertising sale of Swamp 12 60 Lands,

John M. Morehead, one of the members of the Literary Board, his expenses in attending the meetings of the same at Raleigh, also for attending sale of Swamp Lands, June. Wm. W. Holden, Editor of the adard advertiging distribution of Common School Fund, April and Oct.

Dividends. The following Counties for Common Schools, viz: Brunswick County 271 00 306 00 Caldwell 725 00 Caswell Chatham 863 00 Columbus 215 00 682 00 Craven Currituck 358 00 " Fall '46 790 04 Duplin " Spring 569 00 Hertford " '47 377 00 Jones " 233 00 Montgomery " 310 00 " 652 00 Northampton 4 583 00 4 288 00

W. D. Čook, part of compensation as Teacher of the Deaf and Dumb for '47 A. G. Dickerson, services of hands engaged in survey of Turnpike Road from Long Bidge to Pungo Lake Canal Henry W. Graham, Secretary of Literary, being expenses of the members of said Board from March 31, 1847, to

" " 878 00

Stanly

July 1, 1847, July. Paid the following Counties for Common Schools, viz: 444 00 Ashe County, Catawba. 622 50 212 00 Cherokee, Macon, 289 00 Robeson, 563 00 928 00 3,058 50 Stokes, 576 00 Wayne. 675 00 Wilkes, 440 00 Richmond, 586 00 Buncombe. 306 06 Camden, 319 00 Chowan, 800 00 Halifax, 622 50 Lincoln, 378 00 Perquimons 831 00 Rutherford,

589 00 Warren. Paid A. C. Dickerson part of his compensation in constructing a Turnpike Road through the Public Swamp Lands, as by order of the Literary Beard, Paid W. H. Mayhew, for advertising Sale of Swamp Lands, also publishing distribution of Common School Fund, Paid Dabney Cosby & Sons, Contractors for Building Deaf and Dumb Asylum, being amount now due them for work as per contract with the Literary Board. Paid Wm. D. Cooke, Principal in Deaf and Dumb School, being in part of his

compensation for 24 poor pupils attached to said Institution, Oct. Cash paid the following Counties for Common Schools, viz: Rockingham, Fall div. '47, 1094 82 Spring " " 711 00 358 00 Paid expenses of the Literary

Board from 1st July 1847, to 2nd October 1847, 143,045 29

RECAPITULATION. The following shows the disbursements from the Literary Fund from November 1, 1846, to Oct. 31, 1847, inclusive, viz: Common Schools, Expenses and compensation of the Literary Board, Education of the Deaf and Dumb, 3,000 00 Building Deaf and Dumb Asylum, part Floral College, 2,000 00 15 00 Printing by order Literary Board,

1,948 24 states that a highly important law suit will require the presence of General Taylor in Mississippi on the first Monday, (the 6th) of December. There Gen. Taylor. The New Orleans Bee of 22d ulta was, therefore, but little doubt that he would reach New-Orleans during the last week of this month. 2,000 00 en route, and had reached Mier on the 13th, and

(To be continued.)

letter from Lieut. Sears, giving an account of the gallant conduct of Capt. Clark, of the 12th Infantry, the period was propitious to afford her another op-120 00 a citizen of Raleigh, in this State. We are glad of portunity, if she thought proper to embrace it, to subject which I communicated to Congress. Similar belief that the Mexican government might even defaithful and valiant in the field.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Fellow-citizens of the Senate

and of the House of Representatives : The annual meeting of Congress is always an interesting event. The Representatives of the States and of the people come fresh from their constituents to take counsel together for the common good. After an existence of near three-fourths of a century as a

free and independent republic, the problem no longer remains to be solved, whether man is capable of selfgovernment. The success of our admirable system is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those in other countries who maintain that "a favored few" are born to rule, and that the mass of mankind must be governed by force. Subject to no arbitrary or hereditary authority, the people are the only sovereigns recognised by our constitution. Numerous emigrants of every lineage and language, attracted by the civil and religious freedom we enjoy, and by our happy condition, annually crowd to our shores, and transfer their heart, not less than their allegiance. to the country whose dominion belongs alone to the

No country has been so much favored, or should acknowledge with deeper reverence the manifestations of the Divine protection. An all-wise Creator directed and guarded us in our infant struggle for freedom, and has constantly watched over our surprising progress, until we have become one of the great nations of the earth.

It is in a country thus favored, and under a government in which the executive and legislative branches hold their authority for limited periods, alike from the people, and where all are responsible to their respective constituencies, that it is again my duty to communicate with Congress upon the state of the Union, and the present condition of public

During the past year the most gratifying proofs are presented that our country has been blessed with a wide-spread and universal prosperity. There has been no period since the government was founded, when all the industrial pursuits of our people have been more successful, or when labor in all branches of business has received a fairer or better reward. From our abundance we, have been enabled to perform the pleasing duty of furnishing feed for the starving millions of less favored countries.

In the enjoyment of the bounties of Providence at home, such as have rarely fallen to the lot of any people, it is cause of congratulation, that our intercourse with all the Powers of the earth, except Mexico, continues to be of an amicable character. It has ever been our cherished policy to cultivate peace and good will with all nations; and this policy nas been steadily pursued by me.

No change has taken place in our relations with Mexico since the adjournment of the last Congress. The war in which the United States were forced to engage with the government of that country still

I deem it unnecessary, after the full exposition of them contained in my message of the eleventh of May, 1846, and in my annual message at the commencement of the session of Congress in December last, to reiterate the serious causes of complaint which we had against Mexico before she commenced

It is sufficient on the present occasion to say, that the wanton violation of the rights of persons and property of our citizens committed by Mexico, her repeated acts of bad faith, through a long series of years, and her disregard of solemn treaties, stipulating for indemnity to our injured citizens, not only constituted ample cause of war on our part, but were of such an aggravated character as would have justified us before the whole world in resorting to this extreme remedy. With an anxious desire to avoid a rupture between the two countries, we forbore for years to assert our clear rights by force, and continued to seek redress for the wrongs we had suffered by amicable negotiation, in the hope that Mexico might yield to pacific councils and the demends of justice. In this hope we were disappointed. Our minister of peace sent to Mexico was insultingly rejected. The Mexican government refused even to hear the terms of adjustment which he was authorized to propose; and finally, under wholly unjustifiable pretexts, involved the two countries in war, by invading the

blow, and shedding the blood of our citizens on our Though the United States were the aggrieved nation, Mexico commenced the war, and we were compelled, in self-defence, to repel the invader, and to vindicate the national honor and interests by prosecuting it with vigor until we could obtain a just and

On learning that hostilities had commenced by Mexico, I promptly communicated that fact, accompanied with a succinct statement of our other causes of complaint against Mexico, to Congress; and that body, by the act of the thirteenth of May, 1846, declared that "by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States "-this act declaring "the war to exist by the act of the republic of Mexico," and making provisions for its presecution "to a speedy and successful termination," was passed with great unanimity by Congress, there being but two negative votes in the Senate, and but fourteen in the House

The existence of the war having thus been declared by Congress, it became my duty, under the constitution and the laws, to conduct and prosecute it. This duty has been performed; and though, at every stage of its progress, I have manifested a willingness to terminate it by a just peace, Mexico has refused to accede to any terms which could be accepted by the United States, consistently with the national honor and interest.

The rapid and brilliant success of our arms, and the vast extent of the enemy's territory which had been overrun and conquered, before the close of the last session of Congress, were fully known to that body. Since that time, the war has been prosecuted with increased energy, and I am gratified to state with a success which commands universal admiration. History presents no parallel of so many glorious victories achieved by any nation within so short a period. Our army, regulars and volunteers, have covered themselves with imperishable honors. Whenever and wherever our forces have encountered the enemy, though he was in vastly superior numbers, and often entrenched in fortified positions of his own selection, and of great strength, he has been defeated.

conclude a just and honorable treaty of peace. He idas. In like manner it was an

n command of the army; and in the event of a treaty national character. being concluded and ratified on the part of Mexico, he was directed to give him notice of that fact. On States were not only just to Mexico, but, consider-the happening of such contingency, and on receiving ing the character and amount of our claims, the unnotice thereof, the General in command was instruct- justifiable and unprovoked commencement of hostilied by the Secretary of War to suspend further active ties by her, the expenses of the war to which we military operations until further orders. These in- have been subjected, and the success which had atstructions were given with a view to intermit hostili- tended our arms, were deemed to be of a most liber ies, until the treaty thus ratified by Mexico could be al character. of the government of the United States.

crowned our arms at Cerro Gordo. acter were made known to the Mexican government, other conquests. from Puebla, on the twelfth June, 1847, by the transmission of the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico.

Many weeks elapsed after its receipt, and no overthe Mexican government to onter into negotiations Our army pursued its march upon the capital, and, commissioners were wholly inadmissible. They ne-

as it approached it, was met by formidable resistance. Our forces first encountered the enemy, and achieved signal victories in the severely contested battles of Contreras and Churubusco. It was not until after ed the United States to dismember Texas, by surrenthese actions had resulted in decisive victories, and dering to Mexico that part of the territory of that the capital of the enemy was within our power, that State lying between the Neuces and the Rio Grande, the Mexican government manifested any disposition included within her limits by her laws when she was to enter into negotiations for peace; and even then, an independent republic, and when she was annexed as events have proved, there is too much reason to to the United States and admitted by Congress as believe they were insincere, and that in agreeing to go through the forms of negotiation, the object was provision for the payment by Mexico of the just o gain time to strengthen the defences of their capital, and to prepare for fresh resistance.

The General in command of the army deemed it expedient to suspend hostilities temporarily, by en-tering into an armistice with a view to the opening Mexican tariff of duties on goods imported into her of negotiations. Commissioners were appointed on the part of Mexico to meet the commissioner on the war, and the owners of which had paid to officers of part of the United States. The result of the confer- the United States the military contributions which ences which took place between these functionaries had been levied upon them; and it offered to cede to of the two governments was a failure to conclude a the United States, for a pecuniary consideration, that treaty of peace.

The commissioner of the United States took with him the projet of a treaty already prepared, by the terms of which the indemnity required by the United States was a cession of territory.

territory of the State of Texas, striking the first reimburse the United States for the expenses of the ble Mexico could be induced to make. pose or definite sbject.

> ng between the belligerents, and a treaty of peace of her dominions. puts an end to all claims for indemnity-for tortious This would be especially the case with Uppe

all her liabilities, and assume their payment to our | Should any foreign government attempt to possess citizens. If, instead of this, the United States were it as a colony or otherwise to incorporate it with to consent to a treaty by which Mexico should again engage to pay the heavy amount of indebtedness 1824, and reaffirmed in my first annual message, that which a just indemnity to our government and citi-zens would impose on her, it is notorious that she ted to plant or establish any new colony or dominion does not possess the means to meet such an under-taking. From such a treaty no result could be an-be maintained. In maintaining this principle, and ticipated, but the same irritating disappointments in resisting its invasion by any foreign Power, we which have heretofore attended the violations of similar treaty stipulations on the part of Mexico. Such more difficult than that in which we are now engaged a treaty would be but a temporary cossation of hostilities, without the restoration of the friendship and are contiguous to the territories of the United States good understanding which should characterize the and if brought under the government of our laws.

ance, all seeking the post of danger, and vieing with they appropriated ten millions of dollars, and authorized the President to employ the militia and natherized the President to employ the military the president to employ the military than the president to employ the milita While every patriot's heart must exult, and a just val and military forces of the United States, and to nian coast, would afford shelter for our navy, for our national pride animate every bosom, in beholding the light proofs of courage, consummate military skill, steady discipline, and humanity to the vanquished last session, and after our army had invaded Mexico, period become the marts of an extensive and profits. enemy, exhibited by our gallant army, the nation is they made additional appropriations and authorized ble commerce with China, and other countries of called to mourn over the loss of many brave officers the raising of additional troops for the same purand soldiers who have fallen in defence of their pose-that no indemnity was to be obtained from Mexcountry's honor and interests. The brave dead met ico at the conclusion of the war; and yet it was cer- world would participate, would at once be secured their melancholy fate in a foreign land, nobly dis- tain that, if no Mexican territory was acquired, no in- to the United States by the cession of this territory;

be remembered by their grateful countrymen. The session, an act was passed, upon the Executive recparental care of the government they loved and serv- commendation, appropriating three millions of dol- been of any considerable value to Mexico. From New-Orleans during the last week of this month.

The General, accompanied by Gen. Wool, left description on the 8th November, inspecting the post en route, and had reached Mier on the 13th, and was hourly expected at the Brasos when the Edith left.

The General, accompanied by Gen. Wool, left description of the government they loved and served should be extended to their surviving families.

Shortly after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, the gratifying intelligence was received of the signal victory of Buena Vista and of the fall of the signal victory of Buena Vista and of the fall of the city of Vera Cruz, and with it the strong castle of San Juan de Ulloa, by which it was defended by Mexico, and all care of the governments and served and served and served should be extended to their surviving families.

Shortly after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, the gratifying intelligence was received of the signal victory of Buena Vista and of the fall of the signal victory of Buena Vista and of the strong castle of the authorized agents of the two governments, appropriation lars with that express object. This appropriation was made "to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits and boundaries with the republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by Mexico of the two governments, appropriation lars with that express object. This appropriation is locality, it is naturally connected with our western was made "to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits and boundaries with the republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by Mexico of the two governments, appropriation is locality, it is naturally connected with our western was made "to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits and our union, embrace all that portion of the two governments are connected with the second of the state Capt. Clark. In another column will be found a Believing that after these and other successes, so shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part dominions. The adjustment of this question of an opportunity of doing justice to our young friend, appropriations for peace, a commissioner was appropriations made in 1803 and 1806, which were sire to place this province under the protection of the appropriations made in 1803 and 1806, which were sire to place this province under the protection of the referred to, were intended to be applied in part consistent appropriations made in 1803 and 1806, which were sire to place this province under the protection of the referred to, were intended to be applied in part consistent appropriations made in 1803 and 1806, which were sire to place this province under the protection of the referred to, were intended to be applied in part consistent appropriations made in 1803 and 1806 appropriations made in 1803 appropriations made in 1

conclude a just and honorable treaty of peace. He was not directed to make any new overtures of peace, but was the bearer of a despatch from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, in reply to one received from the latter of the twenty-second of February, 1847, in which the Mexican government was informed of his appointment, and of his presence at the headquarters of our army, and that he was invested with full powers to conclude a definitive treaty of peace, whenever the Mexican government might signify a desire to do so. While I was unwilling to subject the United States to another indignant refusal, I was yet resolved that the evils of the war should not be protracted a day longer than might be rendered absolutely necessary by the Mexican government.

Care was taken to give no instructions to the commissioner which could in any way interfere with our lides. In like manner it was anticipated that, in settling the terms of a treaty of a treaty of a treaty of the terms of a treaty of the betting the terms of a treaty of the terms of a treaty of the bedting the terms of a treaty of a treaty of the bedting the terms of a treaty of the terms of a treaty of the bedting the terms of a treaty of the terms of a treaty of the bedting the terms of a treaty of the terminal against her might be conclusion of a treaty, and its ratification on her park, might be

nissioner which could in any way interfere with our indemnity; and, if sanctioned, would be a public acmilitary operations, or relax our energies in the pros-ecution of the war. He possessed no authority in any manner to control these operations. He was authorized to exhibit his instructions to the General

transmitted to Washington, and receive the sanction The commissioner of the United States was au thorized to agree to the establishment of the Rio The commissioner was also directed, on reaching Grande as the boundary, from its entrance into the he army, to deliver to the General in command the Gulf to its intersection with the Southern boundary despatch which he bore from the Secretary of State of New Mexico, in north latitude about thirty-two to the Minister of Foueign Affairs of Mexico, and, on degrees, and to obtain a cession to the United States receiving it, the General was instructed by the Sec- of the province of New Mexico and the Californias, retary of War to cause it to be transmitted to the commander of the Mexican forces, with a request that it might be communicated to his government.

On the province of New Mexico and the Californias, and the privilege of the right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The boundary of the Rio Grande, and the cession to the United States of New The commissioner did not reach the headquarters Mexico and Upper California, constituted an ultimaf the army until after another brilliant victory had tum which our commissioner was, under no circumstances, to yield.

The despatch which he bore from the Secretary of War to the General in command of the army was received by that officer, then at Jalapa, on the seventh day of May, 1847, together with the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, having been transmitted to him which we had conquered and held in our military ocfrom Vera Cruz. The commissioner arrived at the cupation, but were willing to conclude a treaty in headquarters of the army a few days afterwards. a spirit of liberality, our commissioner was authoriz-His presence with the army and his diplomatic char- ed to stipulate for the restoration to Mexico of all our

As the territory to be acquired by the boundary proposed might be estimated to be of greater value than a fair equivalent for our just demands, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the paymant tures were made, nor was any desire expressed by of such additional pecuniary consideration as was deemed reasonable.

> one of the States of our Union. It contained no claims of our citizens. It required indemnity to Mexican citizens for injuries they may have sustained by our troops in the prosecution of the war. It depart of Upper California lying north of latitude thirty-seven degrees. Such were the unreasonable terms proposed by the Mexican commissioners. The cession to the United States by Mexico, of

the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias It is well known that the only indemnity which it as proposed by the commissioner of the United s in the power of Mexico to make in satisfaction of States, it was believed, would be more in accordance the just and long deferred claims of our citizens with the convenience and interests of both nations. against her, and the only means by which she can than any other cession of territory which it was proba war, is a cession to the United States of a portion of . It is manifest to all who have observed the actua

her territory. Mexico has no money to pay, and no condition of the Mexican government, for some years other means of making the required indemnity. If we refuse this, we can obtain nothing else. To reject indemnity, by refusing to accept a cession of terwould be to abandon all our just demands, and to to govern these provinces, lying as they do at a dis wage the war, bearing all its expenses, without a pur- tance of more than a thousand miles from her capital and, if attempted to be retained by her, they would A state of war abrogates treaties previously exist- constitute but for a short time, even nominally, a par

acts, committed under the anthority of one govern- California. The sagacity of powerful European na ment against the citizens or subjects of another, un- tions has long since directed their attention to the less they are provided for in its stipulations. A treaty commercial importance of that province, and there of peace which would terminate the existing war, with- can be little doubt that the moment the United States out providing for indemnity, would enable Mexico- shall relinquish their present occupation of it, and the acknowledged debtor, and herself the aggressor their claim to it as indemnity, an effort would be in the war-to relieve herself from her just liabilities. made by some foreign Power to possess it, either by By such a treaty, our citizens, who hold just demands | conquest or purchase. If no foreign government against her, would have no remedy either against should acquire it in either of these modes, an inde-Mexico or their own government. Our duty to these pendent revolutionary government would probably citizens must forever prevent such a peace, and no be established by the inhabitants, and such foreigners reaty which does not provide ample means of dis- as may remain in or remove to the country, as soon charging these demands, can receive my sanction. as it shall be known that the United States have A treaty of peace should settle all existing dif-ferrences between the two countries. If an adequate cession of territory should be made by such a treaty, the United States should release Mexico from dependent colony of, some more powerful State.

The provinces of New Mexico and the Californias

their resources-mineral, agricultural, manufacturlection, and of great strength, he has been defeated.
Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our officers and men, regulars and volunteers, for their gallantry, discipline, indomitable courage and persevergas, 39 00 lantry, discipline, indomitable courage and persevergas, and on the prosecution of the war, is obvious. Congress could not have meant—when, in May, 1846, and commercial—would soon be developed.

That Congress contemplated the acquisition of territorial indemnity when that body made provisions for the prosecution of the war, is obvious. Congress could not have meant—when, in May, 1846, and commercial—would soon be developed.

Oregon possessions; and if held by the United States, and the provisions of the prosecution of the war, is obvious. Congress could not have meant—when, in May, 1846, and commercial—would soon be developed.

These advantages, in which the whole commercial charging their duty, and with their country's flag waving triumphantly in the face of the foe. Their patriotic deeds are justly appreciated, and will long New Mexico is a frontier province, and has never